HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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495 Garo	495 Garo	495 Garo
495 01 p-aspirated [p-unreleased][60] (allo,neutral)	10 m	20 l[32 61 62] (loan,allo,free) */r-flap/
495 02 b	11 m-glottalized (surface)	
495 03 t-aspirated [t-unreleased][60] (allo,neutral)	12 n	
495 04 d	13 n-glottalized (surface)	51 i[33] [e-dot][05 66] [i-over-short][64] [i-voiceless-over-short][64] (free) [e-mid-trema][65]
495 05 k-aspirated [k-unreleased][60] (allo,neutral)	14 eng[31]	
495 06 g [gamma-uvular][01] (free)	15 eng-glottalized (surface)	52 e-mid[06] [e][63]
495 07 t/s	16 r-flap[03] *[l]	53 u-dot[07]
495 08 d/z	17 r-flap-glottalized (surface)	54 a
495 09 s-laminal[02 30]	18 h[04]	55 o
	19 glottal stop	56 w

495 $a Garo $d Tibeto-Burman $e NE India (Assam) $f 300,000 $g Merritt Ruhlen$g Marilyn Vihman (review) $g John Crothers (editor)

495 $a Burling, Robbins $b 1961 $c A Garo Grammar $f (Deccan College Monograph Series No.25) $g Poona: Deccan College

495 $a **GLOTTALIZED SONORANTS** $A Garo has a number of morphemes of the form /C.V.glottal stop.V.S/ where S is a sonorant and the vowels are identical. The morphemes have this form word finally, but before another morpheme in the same word the second vowel is lost and the sonorant and glottal stop fuse into a glottalized sonorant, written by Burling as a cluster, though they are a unit phonetically. (p.4-5, 7-8) [JHC]

495 $a **INTONATION** $A "Longer sequences, those which can be considered complete utterances or 'sentences' have special terminal contours." Of three such contours, the main one is "a drop in pitch at the end of a sentence...used with a straight-forward non-interrogative type statement. A drop in pitch may also be used in questions which include one of the interrogative nouns." (p.6f) "Besides these more or less obligatory features of intonation, both extra high and extra low pitch are used as morphemes of emphasis. An extra low pitch may be given to any word which the speaker wishes to emphasize, but is used most often with adverbs and is sometimes, though not always, accompanied by an exaggerated lengthening of the syllables to which it applies. The extra high pitch emphasizes great distance or size or duration. It is always accompanied by an exaggerated lengthening of the syllables to which it applies. This high pitched emphasis never extends over more than one syllable, unlike the extra low pitch that may occur over several syllables. These emphatic pitches are phonetically considerably lower and higher respectively than any pitch required by word juncture or terminal contours." (p.7)

495 $a **LONG CONSONANTS** $A Long consonants occur when a syllable final C is identical to the initial C of the following syllable. One example is given. (p.5)

495 $a **LONG VOWELS** $A All the vowels "may be pronounced slightly longer when they occur as syllable final than when they occur in closed syllables, but the difference is not great." (p.1) Long vowels also occur across syllable boundary. (p.5)

495 $a **MORPHEME STRUCTURE** $A "Though syllable boundaries are defined according to their phonetic features the syllable boundaries turn out very frequently to correspond to morpheme boundaries. There is only one morpheme in the language of less than one syllable...and though polysyllabic morphemes do occur, particularly in borrowed words, single syllable morphemes far outnumber them...." (p.6)

495 $a **STRESS** $A No stress. "The continuous flow of Garo speech is marked by repeated small peaks of pitch which are pronounced on a slightly higher tone than the rest of the utterance and by less frequent drops in pitch. The pattern and general effect is not unlike the intonation

pattern of French, except that the peaks come more frequently after a shorter intervening period than in that language.... The segment of speech which a Garo speaker naturally utters separately when speaking very slowly can be defined as a phonological word, and the most general feature of its intonation is that its completion is marked by a slight rise in pitch." (p.6)

495 $a **SYLLABLE** $A (C)(C)V(C) $A initial C: all but /eng, glottal stop/ and the glottalized sonorants $A initial CC: /s-laminal/ + voiceless stop; obstruent + /r-flap/ $A final C: voiceless stops, /glottal stop/ and sonorants (p.5)

495 01 $A /g/ "is very relaxed and sometimes as a free variation though not generally as word initial, the stop is not even completed, so that it becomes a voiced back dorso-velar spirant much like a relaxed version of the unrolled French 'r.'" (p.2-3)

495 02 $A /s-laminal/ is a "rill spirant. It is made with that portion of the blade of the tongue used to articulate the English 'sh,' but the tongue is pressed considerably forward of its position for that English phoneme, so that articulation is made at the same portion of the alveola as English 's.' The acoustic effect of Garo /s-laminal/ is intermediate to these two English spirants though the precise position is dialectally variable." (p.3)

495 03 $A /r-flap/ is a flap "or very brief trill" syllable-initially or as a member of an initial cluster. (p.4)

495 04 $A /h/ "is often accompanied by slight velar friction." (p.4)

495 05 $A [e-dot] "is ordinarily pronounced just slightly higher and sometimes a bit further back than the unaccented [schwa] of English." (p.2)

495 06 $A /e-mid/ has "slight lip spreading." (p.1)

495 07 $A /u-dot/ "is moderately rounded, but considerably less so than /o/. It is neither so rounded nor so far front as the vowel in French 'lune,' or so far back as that in English 'boot,' though it can be reminiscent of both." (p.1)

495 30 $A "/s-laminal/ is used only as syllable initial except in a few imperfectly assimilated borrowed words and even in these alternate pronunciations [with vowel following /s/] are frequent." (p.3)

495 31 $A /eng/ occurs only in syllable-final position. (p.3)

495 32 $A [l] occurs word initially in recently borrowed words (in contrast with /r-flap/) in the speech of "sophisticated Garos." (p.4)

495 33 $A [i] may occur in closed syllables in recent loanwords from Bengali. (p.2)

495 60 $A The stops are voiceless, lax, and unreleased syllable-finally. (p.3)

495 61 $A /r-flap/ is realized as [l] intervocalically. (p.3f)

495 62 $A /r-flap/ may be realized as [l] in pre-consonantal or word-final position. (p.4) (If a flap is used it is "slightly forward of the syllable initial position.")

495 63 $A /e-mid/ is raised to [e] in open syllables. (p.1)

495 64 $A /i/ is reduced to [i-over-short] after /s-laminal/, where it may also be devoiced, and before /n/ or /r-flap/. When it falls between /s-laminal/ and /n/ or /r-flap/, it is deleted. (p.2)

495 65 $A /i/ is backed and lowered to [e-mid-trema] before /eng/. (p.2)

495 66 $A /i/ becomes [e-dot] in closed syllables. (p.2)